of the want

prohibition of the sale of liquor to boys and g
such measures as would prevent the liquor be
home for family consumption.

Some members desired that no liquor should be so
a person below 18 years of age and that the sale of liqu
in the morning hours should be put a stop to.

Reply of Government.—It was pointed out to the members that the sale of liquor to persons below 16 years of age was illegal and that the number of excise shops is being steadily reduced, while limits have been fixed to the quantities of intoxicating drinks and drugs that may be privately possessed. The Government are taking every practicable precaution against the spread of the drink evil.

JUDICIAL.

(Nos. 27 to 84.)

SUBJECT No. 27.

A Mahomedan Judge to the Chief Court.

Mr. C. Rasool Khan, Anjumani-Islamia, Chikmagalur.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 28.

A special Sessions Judge.

Mr. C. Rasool Khan, Anjumani Islamia, Chikmagalur.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 29.

Trial by Jury.

Mr. Girimaji Rao, Kolar Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Jury system in Sessions Courts may be introduced.

Reply of Government.—Will be tried in Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

SUBJECT No. 30.

(*a*) Selection of the members of the Bar for the posts of Munsiffs.

(*b*) Selection for the posts of Amildars and Munsiffs from among the members of the Bar.

(*c*) Recruitment to higher judicial appointments.

(*a*) Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao and (*b*) K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga Municipality and (*c*) H. Krishnappa, Law Association, Bangalore, and Venkatasamaiya and Padmanna, Nanjangud taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The selection as Munsiffs of ministerial officials of civil courts who are practically out of touch with Civil and Criminal Law may not be encouraged, as there is nothing in the ministerial work that improves their knowledge of Law. On the other hand, the ministerial officials, although they have passed the B. L. Degree examination, will, in a few years after they take up ministerial appointments, be out of touch with the Civil and Criminal Law. It would be much better if the selection is confined to members of the Bar who are in daily touch with Law and are thus fitted to do justice to the work.

(*b*) The members of the Bar have ample opportunities to come in contact with men, besides possessing up-to-date legal knowledge. They are thus better fitted for the posts of Amildars and Munsiffs than ordinary ministerial officers. The present system of recruitment from among

ministerial officers only is not quite satisfactory and selection may in future be made from among deserving members of the Bar.

(c) Recruitment to higher judicial appointments may be made from the practising members of the Bar.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao objected to the recruitment of Munsiffs from ministerial ranks, as it is only persons who fail in the Bar that seek employment as clerks. Experience shows that such Munsiffs are intellectually inferior to Judges recruited directly from the Bar or from graduates just passed out of College. It is a hardship to the public as inefficiency of Judges means more frequent remands and therefore additional costs. Mr. H. Krishnappa represented that all judicial appointments should be given exclusively to the members of the Bar.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT NO. 31.

Prospects of Munsiffs and Sub-Judges.

Mr. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—All Munsiffs in the State should be ranked with Assistant Commissioners, 'B' schedule, and promoted, just as Assistant Commissioners of that schedule, on receipt of a report from the Chief Court of their having rendered approved service; or the Munsiffs should be graded as Judicial Assistants and the Sub-Judges as Senior Judicial Assistants, and same facilities for promotion as are now obtaining to Assistant Commissioners 'B' schedule, may kindly be afforded to them.

Reply of Government.—The pay and prospects of Munsiffs have since been improved.

SUBJECT NO. 32.

The separation of judicial and executive functions of Amildars.

Messrs. (1) S. R. Balakrishna Rao, (2) K. Sankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga Municipality, C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur taluk, (3) Yagayyana Krishnappa, Sagar Taluk and (4) M. Venkoba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(1) In places where Munsiffs' Courts are located, Taluk Amildars may be divested of their magisterial functions to enable them to attend better to their other multifarious duties. In British India stationary Magistrates are appointed although the Tasildars are not saddled with the multifarious duties of our Amildars and thus the principle of separating the judicial and executive functions is being gradually effected in British India.

(2) To enable the Amildars to exercise effective supervision over the taluk police and to attend to the revenue, sanitation and other duties properly, it is desirable to relieve them of their magisterial functions. Much inconvenience is felt at present by the parties owing to the frequent adjournments of criminal cases necessitated by the absence of the Amildars from headquarters.

Per contra.—(3) The disposal of civil suits has become very slow in places where Munsiffs are saddled with magisterial work. Amildars may therefore be re-invested